With the Compliments of
The Medical Officer of Health

1896.

ST. GEORGE
Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

BRISTOL:
Edward Everard, Printer, Tailors' Court, Broad Street.

1896.

ST. GEORGE

Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

AND OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

BRISTOL:
Edward Everard, Printer, Tailors' Court, Broad Street.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30126447

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

1896.

To the St. George Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the Parish of St. George for the year 1896.

The calculations in all the subjoined statistical tables are based on an estimated population of **45,000** for the middle of the year.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was **1562**, equal to a rate per thousand of **34·7**, as compared with **36·9** for 1895.

The excess of births over deaths—the natural increase of population—during the year 1896 was **910.**

DEATHS.

During the year there were **652** deaths registered, equal to a general death-rate of **14·4** per thousand living, as compared with **14·7** for 1895, to which in my Annual Report for that year I referred as the lowest I could find recorded in the Annual Health Reports of your parish. In 1885 the rate was **20.6**, while the average rate during the ten years previous was found to be **18** per thousand.

In the year	1891	the death rate	was	18·1
,,	1892	,,	,,	17·8
,,	1893	,,	,,	16·6
,,	1894	,,	,,	15·6
,,	1895	,,	,,	14·7
,,	1896	,,	,,	**14·4**

This indicates the progress of sanitation in our own district.

The influence of public sanitation upon the general health and longlevity of the people of England is indicated by the following interesting facts. In the seventeenth century the death-rate of England as a whole has been roughly estimated at **80** per thousand, the average length of life 13 years: in the eighteenth century **50** per thousand, with an average life of 20 years; and now in the latter half of the nineteenth century it is only **24** per thousand, with an average life of 36 years.

ZYMOTIC DEATH=RATE.

The Zymotic Death-rate for 1896 was **2·9**, as compared with **1·6** for 1895, and **2·7** for 1894. This is unsatisfactory, but the increase was mainly due to the great fatality from measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa—diseases which are not notifiable, and over which we have therefore no proper control. Of the notifiable Zymotics, the death-rate was **0·6.**

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

Of the total deaths 246 were of infants under one year of age. The proportion of these deaths to every one thousand births (Infant Mortality) was 157·49 In other words, of every one thousand children born during the year 1896, 157 died before reaching the age of twelve months.

The main factors in the production of this large infant mortality in our own district are carelessness and ignorance ; for, while the influence of heredity plays some not unimportant part in the great fatality amongst infants—of the total deaths under one year of age 100 were due to such causes as premature birth and congenital debility—yet ignorance on the part of mothers of the proper mode of feeding, and of the general rearing of their young, has a far greater influence upon the child's health and life than any physical defect inherited from its parents. It is calculated that 90,000 children die annually from improper feeding. One constantly hears of children of a few months old being given bread, biscuits, and farinaceous foods generally, and sometimes even worse. " In the East end of London and elsewhere " says a recent writer—and he might be speaking of St. George, so applicable are his words to our own district, —" young and ignorant mothers shew the kindness of their hearts by giving their offspring a taste of everything—including a drop of beer—till one wonders that any survive the process at all ; while cases are not infrequent where the infants' diet is varied with such succulent food as periwinkles, or a little cheese and a drop of gin! Can we wonder that among the working classes in crowded cities 500 out of every 1,000 children die before they are 5 years old?"

Much, I think, might be done by Public Authorities in educating the poor to a better knowledge of a subject which has such an important bearing on the future health and welfare alike of the individual, and of the state, of which each individual is a part.

The following table will show the various ages at which all deaths occurred.

Under 12 months	246
From 1 to 5 years	113
„ 5 to 15 „	34
„ 15 to 25 „	26
„ 25 to 65 „	137
„ 65 upwards	76
Total	652

Chief Causes of Death and Prevalence of Special Diseases.

SMALLPOX.

The extensive and terrible epidemic of smallpox in Gloucester and elsewhere, caused the authorities in Bristol, and us in the adjacent districts to be on the constant outlook for cases which might at any time crop up within our midst. It was hardly to be expected that we should be permitted to escape, and I think we may regard it as eminently satisfactory that we escaped as lightly as we did.

Only two cases occurred in St. George, and neither proved fatal. Both were imported, the one from Gloucester, the other apparently from the City. The first case was that of a Midland goods guard whose duties took him daily to Gloucester where he usually remained an hour or two. Immediately on receipt of the notification—in the first instance a telegram—steps were taken to have the patient removed to your smallpox Hospital, the removal being effected on the same night.

The other case was that of a man employed in the city, and on receipt of notification he was immediately visited and urged to allow himself to be removed to your hospital. This he steadfastly refused, and we thereupon placed his house in the strictest quarantine, watchmen being placed day and night to prevent the ingress or egress of relatives or friends. This again had the happy effect of preventing the spread of the disease, and the result was that these two cases were the only ones which occurred throughout the whole of that time of anxiety through which the City and County of Gloucester alike passed.

SCARLET FEVER.

A very widespread and very general epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed in your district during the year; but though extensive, the epidemic was of a very mild type indeed, only five deaths resulting. The number of cases was greater in the early months of the year, but at no time were we entirely free from the disease. I can only reiterate what I have so often pointed out to your authority, that until hospital accommodation is provided for the more complete isolation of cases of this and other infectious diseases, our attempts at limiting their spread cannot meet with very satisfactory results in an industrial locality like ours. In every case brought under our notice the house is visited, the attendance of the children at school controlled until the house has undergone disinfection, which is done upon receipt of a postcard signed by the medical man in attendance intimating the recovery of the patient.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

These effections, sporadic cases of which occurred in the early months of the year became epidemic in the Lower Easton part of your district during the months of November and December. The relationship of the cases pointed to certain elementary schools as the foci of infection. In the first instance, the new Board Schools at Greenbank were found to be the responsible source, and public rumour at once had it that these schools were consequently unhealthy and insanitary. I was able to assure your authority, and through you the public, that after the most careful investigation, I was unable in any way to associate the prevailing epidemic with any insanitary condition of the school building. We were able to localise the occurrence of the disease to two departments of the schools—the infants and girls departments—and during one week-end absence of the scholars, we had the classrooms of these departments fumigated. The result was, there was an abrupt termination of cases traceable to this source. Following this, a new focus established itself in the St. Mark's Schools; most of the cases notified in the latter part of December occurring amongst children attending these schools.

During the Christmas holidays these were treated in a similar way to the Greenbank Schools, and as in the former case, the utmost precaution was taken to prevent children from infected houses attending the schools—the teachers being notified of any fresh cases which occurred amongst the scholars or amongst anyone in any way connected with them—and now, at the time of writing this report, I am glad to say our efforts have met with results equally satisfactory to those which occurred in the case of the Greenbank Schools.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Nineteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, the cases being for the most part sporadic. In two instances, double cases occurred in the same house ; in both of these there was no proper drainage, a cesspool being used. In other cases, sanitary defects were found on the premises, while in two cases at least, recently opened drains were believed to be the responsible agents. There were three deaths.

DIARRHŒA.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Caused 41 deaths, 39 of these being amongst children under 5 years of age. The type was the ordinary " Infantile " diarrhœa usually present during the summer months, and it was my personal experience to find a larger proportion of the cases amongst bottle-fed children.

MEASLES.

Caused 42 deaths. In two districts, Barton Hill and

Crews' Hole, it was found necessary to close the Board Schools for several weeks owing to the large number of cases of this affection occurring amongst the scholars. By this means the epidemic was to a considerable extent controlled. The aggregation of children in large numbers in a confined space, and for several hours each day, necessitated by the present system of compulsory education, has an important bearing upon the spread of infectious diseases. It offers facilities for direct infection of one child by another, simply by close proximity in a limited atmosphere; or infection may be carried to and from school by children, themselves unaffected by it. Further, in the case of diphtheria at all events, sufficient proof has been given that school aggregation may be conducive to an intensification of the poison—from a mild, and indeed unrecognisable form, into one which is virulent and fatal.

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases is an invaluable though by no means complete weapon of defence against these dangers. Through its means we are enabled to obtain early information of the out-break of an epidemic, to note its incidence in localities, and the coincidence of cases amongst children attending the same school. Should it be deemed necessary, as a result of the information thus obtained, a sanitary authority has power under Article 98 of the Education Code, to compel the closure of any public elementary school for a specified time, or to require the exclusion of any scholars, if such means will, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, tend to check the spread of the disease. Notifiable diseases can usually be held in check, even without closure, by watchfulness on the part of the teachers and efficient medical supervision coupled, of course, with strict exclusion of children living in infected houses.

When, however, a non-notifiable infectious disease—like measles—breaks out in towns or in large urban centres, it invaribly becomes epidemic, because even though excluded from school, the children herd and play together in crowded streets and alleys ; but, though this is the case, much is sometimes gained by even a brief suspension of school aggregation. It must of course be at the same time admitted, that the advantage to be gained from the closure of schools, is greatest in scattered rural areas, where the school is the only meeting place of children from, perhaps, different villages. In both instances within our own district I am of opinion that the brief period of closure of the Crews Hole and Avonvale Board Schools had a distinct influence in limiting the spread of the cases, and probably for the reasons above mentioned, this influence was most marked in Crews Hole.

In the Crews Hole district, the disease though widespread was of a very mild type, not a single fatal result being recorded.

The Barton Hill epidemic was much more severe, and very fatal.

PHTHISIS.

It is a gratifying fact that the number of deaths from this terrible disease have year by year being decreasing.

In 1896 the deaths were 39
,, 1895 ,, ,, 45
,, 1894 ,, ,, 50

OTHER PULMONARY DISEASES.

Caused 134 deaths. **Heart Disease,** 52; **Peuperal Fever,** 4; **Erysipelas,** 2; and **Influenza,** 9. **All other Diseases,** 158.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 418. This is very considerably in excess of former years—only 230 cases of infectious disease having been notified in 1895. It has again been our expeiience that the greater proportion of these cases occurred in the **Lower Easton** part of your district—174 of the whole cases having occurred in that district—the portion known as the **Number 1 Polling District,** a district which contains about one third of the population of the whole parish. It was in this district that Diphtheria was most prevalent; here indeed that it originated, and to this district, with the exception of a few sporadic cases in the upper end of the parish, it was practically confined. This part of the parish lies low, the houses are new, and built for the most part on made soil, much of it old market garden soil, and generally speaking, the houses are occupied while the walls are yet damp, and sometimes even almost before they are completely out of the builders' hands. To this I feel sure may be attributed much of the prevalence of disease in this part of your district.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

But little trouble was experienced during the past year with the water supply of your district; a few wells were closed, but the majority of house-holders in St. George derive their water supply from the Bristol Water Company.

In the matter of drainage, something has been done; but still much requires doing. A very large number of cess-pools—actual number 199—have been done away with, and proper house drains substituted. The sewers at Stibb's Hill and Thurston's Barton were much needed. To the former, sewers running from Meg Thatcher's Green and Quarry might easily be connected, while other districts requiring attention in this respect are Groutey's Lane and surroundings, Burchall's Green and Knapp's Lane. The contemplated scheme for Bell Hill, from Queen Street to World's End, the St. Leonard's Park Estate at Greenbank, Strawberry Alley and Summer Hill, will enable a large district at present untouched to be thoroughly drained.

Under the Private Streets Works Act 1892, has been undertaken the making up, paving and lighting of a considerable number of roads, while Church Road has been widened and improved under the power of a provisional order.

A reference to the accompanying report of the Sanitary Inspector, shews in detail the work done in connection with re-construction of drains, and also in regard to supervision of bakehouses, milkshops, and slaughter-houses.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Only one patient was under treatment in your hospital during the year—the first of the two cases of small-pox referred to under that heading. He made an excellent recovery.

NUISANCES FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

From time to time various complaints have been made of the gases from the Chemical Works in Crew's Hole district, and as a result of a specific complaint of a nuisance, alleged to have arisen in connection with one of the works there, I dealt very fully with the matter, in a Special Report presented to you in November.

As the question has still more recently again cropped up, I may be pardoned if I quote at some length any remarks in the Special Report referred to.

"In the year 1881 there was passed by Parliament an Act called "The Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act," under which, works engaged in certain chemical processes were subject to registration and supervision by Inspectors appointed by Government, whose duty it should be to ascertain that the works thus registered were conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

"This is the Act which affects the various Chemical Works in Crew's Hole District, and in endeavouring to ascertain if the provisions of the Act are duly complied with, the Inspector has to make numerous visits to the various works, and make certain tests or partial analyses of the gases which may be found escaping into the air.

"These visits are made at all times of the day and occasionally at night, the intervals between the visits are irregular, and no notice is given beforehand of the intended visit.

"It may not be out of place to indicate briefly the work of an Inspector in making his visit of examination to one of the larger chemical works, and the care necessary in making the required tests, and you will perhaps be better able to appreciate how complete and thorough the precautionary measures must be to prevent the undue escape of noxious vapours into the atmosphere, and so avoid infringement of the Act. In each work tests have to be made of the contents of each chimney known to be working in connection with furnaces from which the passage of noxious gases may be expected. In pursuing his quest for, let us say, Hydrochloric Acid (and I quote now from the 28th Annual Report of the Chief Inspector), the problem before the Inspector is to ascertain whether of all that acid then being produced in the work, more than 5 per cent. of it is passing away through the flues and chimneys, and secondly, whether it is present in the air, or the other gases with which it may be mixed in greater quantity than two-tenths of a grain in one cubic foot. Such are the standards laid down by the Alkali Act. In order to afford the necessary facility for these examinations, all the high chimneys and certain underground flues have been pierced with holes drilled through the brickwork, of size sufficient for the admission of a long glass or platinum tube. Having inserted this tube, the Inspector draws through it by means of suitable apparatus, a measured quantity of the smoke or gases passing through the chimney or flue, and this he analyses in such manner as to determine the amount of Hydrochloric Acid present in it. From that he knows the amount of acid which is contained in one cubic foot of the air or chimney gas; he must then pursue his enquiries to determine whether or no the proportion escaping exceeds or falls short of five per cent. of the amount generated, since that is the limit laid down by the Act. For this, he must take into consideration the number of cubic feet of the chimney gases passing in a given time; the speed of the current; the amount of material under operation, and from these and other data, he is in a position to determine the percentage amount of acid escaping. This series of observations must be repeated in the case of every chimney or flue in the factory from which there may possibly be an escape of such noxious gases as came under the provisions of the Alkali Act.

"Having thus shortly described the manner in which an Inspector ascertains if the provisions of the Alkali Act are complied with, let us now consider the results of the investigations of Her Majesty's Inspector for the district which concerns us more particularly. In the thirty-second Annual Report on Alkali, &c., Works (1895) of the Chief Inspector, I find, firstly, that the amount of Hydrochloric Acid escaping in one cubic foot of the exit chimney gases is less than one half of the limit fixed by the Act, which, as I have already said, is two-tenths of a grain ; secondly, that while the Act requires the use or condensation of ninety-five per cent. of all the Hydrochloric Acid generated, so that not more than five per cent. of this shall escape by the chimney or flue through which the apparatus is draughted, it is satisfactory to note that the average of this escape in the particular district which concerns us is only about one-fourth of the legal standard. A similarly satisfactory result is obtained from an examination of the exits from the Sulphuric Acid chambers. The Alkali Act for 1882 fixed a limit of escape of four grains of acid compounds of Sulphor and Nitrogen—calculated as Sulphuric Anhydride—per cubic foot. The average amount of escape of this acid in this district is about one-third of the legal standard. In the case of Chlorine, no definite limit is fixed. The Act prescribes "the use of the best practicable means" for preventing its escape, and, in the particular works where, in this district this gas is manufactured, the chambers are regularly tested for the quantity of free Chloride left in them after the process of making Bleaching Powder is completed, before the doors are taken down for turning or packing the powder, and the tests are recorded in a book which is open to the inspection of the Government Official.

"Let us pass therefore from this to the influence of Chemical Works in general. The damage to vegetation is obvious to everyone who has visited the site of Alkali Works, as regards their influence upon those residing in their neighbournood, the most recent authorities are unanimous. As you are aware, the town of Widnes is the centre of perhaps the largest chemical industry in the kingdom. Mr. Cooper of that town says:—"He has discovered no ill effects from these vapours, not even in the intensification of maladies." He is convinced that "the children of Widnes were remarkably healthy, and contrasted favourably with those of Liverpool, (*vide* "The Hygiene, Diseases, and Mortality of occupations by J. T. Aldridge.) Dr. Ballard, a distinguished member of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board says:—'He has neither observed that the vapours injure phthisical or asthmatic people, nor that they impart a fatal tendency to diseases in general,' (*vide* above.)

"In the thirty-first Annual Report of the Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act, Mr. Fletcher (late Chief Inspector) says:—'It may perhaps he said of these acid gases (Sulphurous, Sulphuric, and Hydrochloric Acids) that when the amounts emitted are very small, they are no longer actively noxious. Certainly this is so as regards their action on animals.' Dr. Parkes, an eminent authority on Hygiene, says:—'Hydrochloric Acid vapours in large quantities are very irritating to the lungs. When poured into the air as was formerly the case in the Alkali manufactures, they are so diluted as apparently to produce no effect on men; but they completely destroy vegetation,' (*vide* 'Parkes' Practical Hygiene,' p.p. 159.) Then again, Whitelegge, another eminent authority and writer on Hygiene and Public Health, says:—'Alkali works are destructive to vegetation for a considerable distance around; but no clear injury to health of surrounding residents has been made out. Brickfields and Chemical works, though often most offensive, can scarcely be proved to act as direct causes of disease,' (*vide* 'Hygiene and Public Health,' Whitelegge, p.p. 12.) These opinions endorse the conclusions I arrived at in 1894. In my report for that year, I brought before your notice the following statistics:—During the year 1893, the death rate of the parish as a whole was 16·6 per thousand, while the rate for the Crew's Hole area was 10 per thousand. In the following year, 1894, the death rate of the parish as a whole was 15·6: that of the Crew's Hole district, the favourable comparative rate of 14 per thousand of population.

Of the 278 cases of infectious disease notified during the year, only **12** were found in the Crew's Hole area; and while 175 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the whole year 1894, only **5** of the cases occurred in the area under consideration.

These and other statistics led me then to the conclusion that "however unpleasant these odours occasionally are—and we cannot but admit their unpleasantness—and however destructive they may be to vegetation, we have, so far at least as I can discover, no evidence that they are in any way prejudicial to the health of the people."

To these let me add the following statistical facts for the year 1896. The general death rate of St. George as a whole, was, as stated in the beginning of this report 14·4, that for the Crew's Hole area was found to be only **9.2** ; while of the total notifications received during 1896 throughout the whole parish, only **22** were from this area.

The present enquiry, and investigation of the opinions of others, only serves to strengthen the conclusions above expressed.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES YOUNG, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

January, 1897.

Annual Report

OF

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31st, 1896.

To the St. George Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the following brief Report of the Sanitary work executed by your Inspectors during the past year, ending December 31st, 1896, which I trust will receive your favourable consideration.

A reference to the table appended will show the amount of work done, the number and nature of the nuisances abated during the year.

The number of complaints received and attended to during the year was 355, against 302 of last year.

The total number of nuisances abated amounted to 3,648 against 3,341 of last year.

The total number of informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances amounted to 714; these have as usual been generally successful. It was only necessary to serve 65 formal notices for the abatement of nuisances, and in only two cases has it been necessary to apply for magisterial aid; the cases being defective drainage at 12 houses at Barton Hill and two at Easton.

BAKEHOUSES.

The great improvement of the Bakehouses noted in my previous reports has been well maintained. There are 63 Bakehouses within the parish, an increase of eight during the year. These are regularly visited, thus ensuring the periodical lime washing and the provisions of the Acts being carried out. In only six instances was it necessary to serve notices for the abatement of various nuisances and defects, all of which has since been remedied.

Total number of visits to Bakehouses, 654.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 44 Registered Slaughter-houses within the parish, of these 17 have not been used for slaughtering purposes for some years. During the year, three licenses were applied for and granted.

The premises in use are constantly visited, and found generally in a clean condition. The bye-laws relating to periodical lime-washing, cleansing, and removal of blood and garbage, &c., have been strictly enforced. As I have mentioned in previous reports, many of the premises licensed for Slaughter-houses are badly situated, in cramped positions, and in close proximity to dwelling-houses; although situated in such positions, the complaints received are very few.

In three instances it was necessary to serve notices for the abatement of various nuisances which were promptly attended to.

Total number of visits to Slaughter-houses, 361.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS' ORDER.

During the year, the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops, &c., have been periodically visited, the great improvement noted in my last report has been well maintained.

I found a number of persons selling milk in small general shops without being registered, also violating Bye-law 9, referring to Petroleum being stored upon the premises. These persons were called upon to give up the sale of milk or comply with the Bye-laws.

Twenty-one persons have been registered for the sale of Milk during the year, and thirteen have been struck off.

The total now registered for the sale of milk is 59. Total number of visits to Milkshops, &c., 367.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.

During the past year the work under the Acts has been exceptionally heavy. The total number of cases notified has been 418 against 230 of last year. In all cases of Infectious Disease careful inquiries are made into the surroundings, all sanitary arrangements of houses are examined, drains tested, schools and works visited if necessary.

Disinfectants have been supplied to each house in which infectious cases occur, and the drains of the houses in which a case is isolated, are frequently flushed with disinfectants.

The rooms and contents have been disinfected in every case of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

Owing to the great number of diphtheria cases in the Easton district, which were traced to school infection, four schools were disinfected, having over 1,000 scholars.

The total number of cases notified, 418.

Total number of rooms disinfected, 314.

Total number of visits to infected houses, 736.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

House to house inspection has been carried on during the past year as far as time will permit, although a great deal remains to be done in the parish.

The total number of streets visited, 51 ; total number of houses visited, 1,620.

In each case careful inspection is made of the sanitary condition of each house thus visited as to W.C. accommodation, water supply, drainage, or existing nuisances, and the drains tested if necessary. 233 house drains were tested, 85 per cent. of which were found defective.

It again shows the need of this inspection when I mention that about 59 per cent. of the sanitary arrangements were found defective, or other nuisances in the houses thus visited.

I have to report that a very large number of cesspools have been done away with and replaced by proper drainage in the districts in which the system of sewers was laid in 1894 and 1895, at Blackswarth Road, Bryant's Hill Road, Cooperage Lane, Crew's Hole, Rag Factory Lane, Netham Road, and Jeffries Hill.

The overcrowding cases are small, we had only 7 overcrowding nuisances to abate, all of which have complied.

In all cases where alterations are made for the abatement of nuisances the work is supervised. This supervision takes up a great deal of time, but it ensures the work being carried out in accordance with notice served, and more care is exercised on the part of the workmen.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE FOLLOWING STREETS :—

Albion Street
Albert Street
Aiken Street (part)
Arley Terrace
Albany Terrace
Bush Street (part)
Barton Street (part)
Belton Road (part)
Brook Street
Blackswarth Road
Bell Hill Road (part)
Burchill's Green (part)
Bryant's Hill Road
Bethel Road
Broad Street (part)
Church Road (part)
Corbett Street (part)
Cooperage Lane
Chaplin Road (part)
Clouds Hill Road (part)
Clay Hill
Clay Bottom
Chalk Lane
Cuckoo Lane
Dundridge Lane
Glendare Street
Heber Street (part)
Henry Street (part)
Hudd's Hill Road (part)
Howard Street
John Street
Jeffries Hill
Knapp's Lane
Leadhouse Lane
Marling Road (part)
May Street (part)
Meg Thatcher's Green
Moorfield Place
Netham Road
Owen Street (part)
Prospect Place
Providence Place
Redfield Road (part)
St. Mark's Road (part)
Sydenham Road
Speedwell Road (part)
Summerhill Road
Woodborough Street (part)
Whitehall Road (part)
White's Hill
Walters Lane

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AND NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

TOTAL number of complaints received and attended	355
,, ,, houses and premises visited	1620
,, ,, notices served for the abatement of nuisances	779
,, ,, visits and revisits to secure completion of work	5679
,, ,, visits to Bakehouses	654
,, ,, ,, Slaughter-houses	361
,, ,, ,, Milkshops	367
,, ,, ,, under the Petroleum Acts	143
,, ,, ,, to infected houses	736
Grand total number of visits	9560
TOTAL Drains entirely relaid, trapped, &c.	242
Drains partially relaid, trapped, &c.	169
New W.C. pans and traps fitted	620
Intercepting traps fixed and ventilated	20
Yard gullies provided	397
Bell and D traps removed from yards and replaced by gullies	575
Sinks disconnected from drains and closets and made to discharge in the open air over gullies	451
Old mason drains condemned	58
Closets removed from inside dwelling-houses	18
Additional closets provided	55
Closets provided with efficient light and ventilation	45

Foul closets cleaned and repaired	**66**
Cesspools condemned and replaced by proper drainage	**199**
Closets rebuilt	**50**
Cesspools cleaned and emptied	**27**
Defective roofs repaired	**57**
Houses supplied with Company's water	**60**
Wells closed	**12**
Back yards paved	**96**
Offensive deposits removed	**29**
Brick and cement sinks replaced by glazed stoneware sinks	**133**
Defective rain-water pipes and spouting repaired	**74**
Overcrowding nuisances abated	**7**
Receptacles provided for manure...	**5**
Stables drained	**10**
Pigs removed	**11**
Smoke nuisances abated	**5**
Other nuisances abated	**78**
House refuse, &c., deposited on highways ...	**79**
	3648

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. CROFTS,

Assoc. San. Inst. Inspector of Nuisances.

K² 3

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS

during the Year 1896, in the St. George Urban District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.																					
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													Fevers.																	
(a)	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25 (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.
The Whole District of St. George	652	246	133	34	26	137	76	Under 5	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	28	39	0	5	83	0	4	5	154	371
								5 upwds.	0	4	4	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	2	2	2	2	34	51	52	5	5	108	281
Totals ...	652	246	133	34	26	137	76	Under 5	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	28	39	0	5	83	0	4	5	154	371
								5 upwds.	0	4	4	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	2	2	2	2	34	51	52	5	5	108	281

K² 11

(B)

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness,

coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1896, in the St. George Urban District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of Localities adopted for the purpose of the Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Fevers.													Fevers.								
(a)	Census, 1891 (b)	Estimated to middle of 1896. (c)	(d)	(e)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
The Whole District of St. George	36,000	45,000	1,562	Under 5	2	205	73	11	0	20	2	0	10	0	95	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				5 upwds.																										
Totals... ...	36,000	45,000	1,562	Under 5	2	205	73	11	0	20	2	0	10	0	95	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				5 upwds.																										

12 MAR 1897
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL